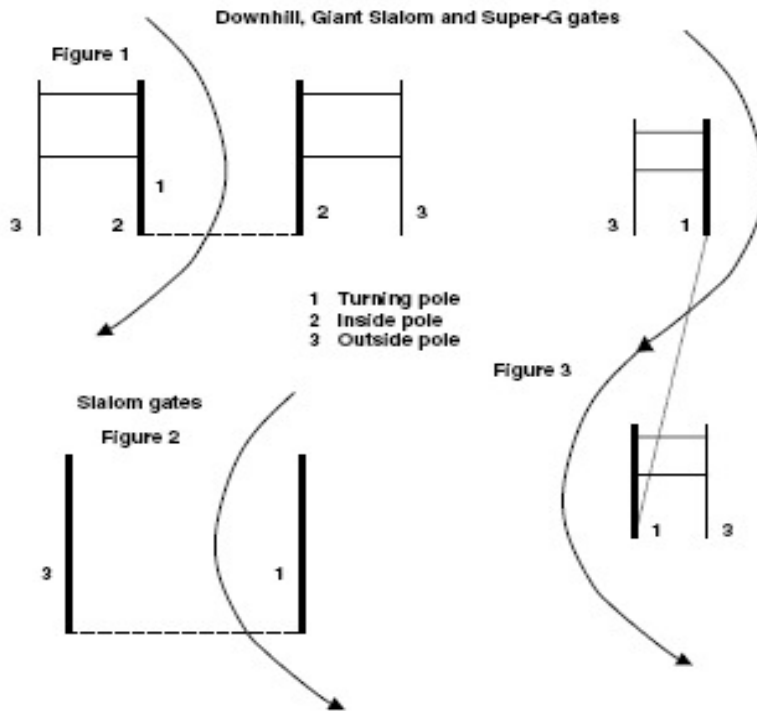


Disqualification:

- 629 Disqualifications
A competitor will be disqualified if he:
- 629.1 participates in the race under false pretenses,
- 629.2 either jeopardizes the security of persons or property or actually causes injury or damage
- 629.3 does not pass through a gate correctly (661.4), or does not start within the time limits defined by article 613.7.
- U629.4 loses a ski more than two gates above the finish in SL, GS or SG or more than one gate above the finish in DH.
This shall be considered a clear disqualification. The competitor may not continue on the course.

Gate Judge Instructions

- 660 Gate Judge Instructions
- 661 Control of Passage (Explanation)



- 661.1 Each gate judge must receive a check card along with weatherproof covering where necessary, for each run that will show:
 - name of the gate judge
 - number(s) of the gate(s) for which he is responsible and
 - designation of the run (1st or 2nd)
- 661.2 If a competitor does not pass a gate (or gate marker) correctly according to article 661.4 the gate judge must immediately and clearly mark on the check card:
 - the (bib) start number of the competitor
 - the gate number where the fault was made
 - a drawing of the fault committed is essential
- 661.3 The gate judge must also observe that the competitor accepts no outside help (e.g.

- in the case of a fall) (628.1.3). A fault of this nature must likewise be entered on the check card.
- 661.4 Correct Passage
- 661.4.1 A gate has been passed correctly when both the competitors' ski tips and both feet have passed across the gate line. If a competitor loses a ski without committing a fault, e.g. not by straddling a SL pole, then the tip of the remaining ski and both feet must have passed the gate line.
This rule is also valid when a competitor has to climb back up to a gate.
- 661.4.1.1 The gate line in DH, GS and SG, where a gate consists of two pairs of poles holding gate flags between them, is the imaginary shortest line between the two inner poles at snow level (661).
- 661.4.1.2 The gate line in SL is the imaginary shortest line between the turning pole and the outside pole (661).
- 661.4.1.3 In the event that a competitor removes a pole from its vertical position before both the competitor's ski tips and both feet have passed the gate line, the ski tips and feet must still pass the original gate line (marking in the snow).
- 661.4.2 In Parallel SL, the passage is correct when both ski tips and both feet have passed outside the gate marker in the direction of the turn (661).
- 662 Importance of the Task of the Gate Judge
- 662.1 Each gate judge should have a thorough knowledge of the competition rules.
- 662.2 The gate judge is required to follow instructions from the Jury.
- 662.3 The decision handed down by the gate judge must be clear and unbiased and the gate judge must declare a fault only when he is convinced that a fault has been committed.
- 662.4 The gate judge can consult the adjacent gate judge in order to confirm notes. He can even demand via a member of the Jury that the race be briefly interrupted, so that a check can be made of the tracks on the course.
- 662.5 When an adjacent gate judge, a member of the Jury, or an official video controller makes a report concerning a competitor which differs from the notes of the gate judge in question, the Jury may freely interpret these notes in view of a possible disqualification of a competitor or of a decision concerning a protest.
- 663 Giving Information to a Competitor
- 663.1 A competitor, in the case of an error or a fall, is permitted to ask the gate judge if a fault was committed, and the gate judge, where possible, must inform a competitor if he has committed a fault that would lead to disqualification.
- U663.1.1 In either case with a clear, decisive voice, the gate judge answers the competitor's question or informs him with one of the following words:
- U663.1.2 "Go!" if the competitor should expect no disqualification, since the gate judge has ruled the gate passage as correct,
- U663.1.3 "Back!" if the competitor may expect disqualification.
- 663.2 The competitor himself is fully responsible for his action and, in this respect, he cannot hold the gate judge responsible.
- 664 Immediate Announcement of Disqualifying Faults
- 664.1 Particularly in SL the decision can be made that the gate judge will signal a disqualifying fault immediately.
- 664.2 The immediate indication of a disqualifying fault can be made in the following ways:

- 664.2.1 In good visibility by raising a flag of a particular color.
- 664.2.2 In bad visibility or fog, by a sound signal.
- 664.2.3 By other means as provided by the organizers.
- 664.3 The immediate announcement does not relieve the gate judge from recording on his check card.
- 664.4 The gate judge is required to give information to the Jury members on request.
- 665 Duties of the Gate Judge on completion of the 1st and 2nd run
- 665.1 The chief gate judge (or his assistant) is required to collect all the check cards immediately after each run and to pass them on to the Referee in the finish.
- 666 Duties of the Gate Judge at the Conclusion of the Race
- 666.1 Each gate judge who has recorded a disqualifying fault or who has been witness to an incident leading to a re-run must be available to the Jury until after the settlement of any protests.
- 666.2 It is the responsibility of the Technical Delegate to dismiss a gate judge who is waiting to be called by the Jury.
- 667 Supplemental Duties of the Gate Judge
- 667.1 The gate judge may be asked to perform other duties after he performs his required function, including the replacement of gate poles and torn or missing banners.
- 667.1.2 He should assist in keeping the course clear and removing any markings made on the course by competitor or third parties.
- 667.2 A competitor who is obstructed during his run, must stop immediately and report this to the nearest gate judge. The gate judge must enter the circumstances of the incident on his check card and have this available for the Jury at the end of the 1st or 2nd run.
- 668 Location and Support of the Gate Judge
- 668.1 The gate judge must be so placed that he can properly observe the terrain or the gates and course sections which he is to oversee, near enough to be able to take prompt action, but distant enough not to hinder the competitor.
- 668.2 Organizers are obliged to outfit the gate judges so that they are readily identifiable. The method of identification or clothing should be of such color as not to be confused with a gate flag.
- 668.3 The gate judge should be in their location well before the start of the run. It is advisable for the organizers to provide some form of nourishment during the run.
- 668.4 Any equipment necessary to permit the gate judge to perform his assigned duties should be provided.
- 669 Number of Gate Judges
- 669.1 The organizer is responsible for having a sufficient number of competent gate judges available who are able to fulfill their duties.
- 669.2 The organizer must inform the Jury of the number of gate judges available for the training and particularly for the race.
- 670 Video control
- When the organizer has the technical installation for an official video control, the Jury will appoint an official video controller. The duties of the video controller are to observe the competitors passage on the course.
- 680 Poles
- All poles used in the alpine disciplines are described as slalom poles and are

subdivided into rigid poles and flex poles.

680.1 Rigid Poles

Round, uniform poles with a diameter between a minimum of 20mm and a maximum of 32mm without joints are allowed as rigid poles. They must be of such a length that when set, they project about 1.80m out of the snow and they must be made of a non-splintering material (plastic, plasticized bamboo or material with similar properties).

For DH a maximum diameter of 50mm (Rigid poles) and Flex poles (max 35mm) is allowed.

680.2 Flex poles

Flex poles are fitted with a spring loaded hinge. They must conform to FIS specifications.

680.2.1 Use of Flex poles

Flex poles must be used for all alpine competitions except DH. The use of flex-poles may be requested by the Jury for DH.

680.2.1.1 SL

The slalom poles must be colored red or blue. The turning pole must be a flex-pole.

680.2.1.2 GS and SG

In GS and SG two pairs of slalom poles are used, each pair carrying a gate flag. The banners should be fixed or tied so they should tear or break away from one pole. The turning pole(s) must be flex-pole(s).